

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE
TOWARDS HALAL VACCINE PRODUCTS AMONG
THE PUBLIC IN THE KLANG DISTRICT**

UMI SAFINAZ BINTI MAHMUD

Dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment
of the requirement for the degree of
Master in Pharmacy Practice

Faculty of Pharmacy

January 2015

CONFIRMATION BY PANEL OF EXAMINERS

I certify that a Panel of Examiners has met on 15th January 2015 to conduct the final examination of Umi Safinaz Mahmud on her Master of Pharmacy Practice dissertation entitled “Knowledge, Attitude and Practice towards Halal Vaccine Products among The Public in The Klang District” in accordance with Universiti Teknologi MARA Act 1976 (Akta 173). The Panel of Examiners recommends that the student be awarded the relevant degree. The panel of Examiners was as follows:

Noorizan Abd Aziz, PhD
Professor
Faculty of Pharmacy
Universiti Teknologi MARA
(Supervisor)

Izyan A Wahab, PhD
Senior Lecturer
Faculty of Pharmacy
Universiti Teknologi MARA
(Internal Examiner)

Khairil Anuar Md Isa
Lecturer
Faculty of Health Science
Universiti Teknologi MARA
(External examiner)



AISHAH ADAM, PhD

Professor

Dean

Faculty of Pharmacy

Universiti Teknologi MARA

Date: 30/4/2015

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in the dissertation was carried out in accordance with the regulations of University Technology MARA (UiTM). It is original and is the result of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledge as referenced work. This dissertation has not been submitted to any other academic institution of non-academic institution for any degree of qualification.

I, hereby, acknowledge that I have been supplied with the Academic Rules and Regulations for Postgraduate, University Technology MARA (UiTM), regulating the conduct of my study and research.

Name of student : Umi Safinaz binti Mahmud

Student I.D. No. : 2013865604

Programme : Master in Pharmacy Practice

Faculty : Pharmacy

Dissertation : Knowledge, Attitude and Practice towards Halal Vaccine Products
among the Public in the Klang District

Signature of student : 

Date : January 2014

ABSTRACT

The expanding Muslim population has in turn increased awareness of the Muslim community regarding vaccines and their sources. Muslim consumers are increasingly more conscious and frequently use the social media to search for information on halal vaccines. This study was designed as questionnaire based a cross-sectional analysis and aimed to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice towards halal vaccine products among public. A validated questionnaire was distributed to the public via paper-based self-administrated survey in the Klang district. A total of 389 Muslims, having age 18 years old or above and able to read and understand Malay or English language was included. Results revealed that the public had a good level of knowledge and practice and positive level of attitude about halal vaccine products, was 74.8%, 61.4%, and 52.7% respectively. Mean knowledge, attitude and practice score was 8.48 ± 1.58 , 39.90 ± 3.94 and 23.59 ± 8.51 out of maximum possible 10, 45 and 45 respectively. There was a significant, positive, and poor correlation (0.01-0.25) between knowledge and attitude ($r=0.196$, $p<0.001$) practice and attitude ($r=.0.233$, $p<0.001$) and fair positive correlation (0.26-0.50) between knowledge and practice ($r=0.255$, $p<0.001$). The p value of 0.05 or less was taken as statistically significant. Gender ($p=0.019$) and education level ($p=0.017$) were significantly associated with the level of knowledge towards vaccine and halal concept and education level ($p<0.001$) only was significantly associated with the level of attitude. However, all socio-demographic characteristics were not significantly association with the level of practice on usage and status of halal vaccine ($p>0.05$). From the results also found that female respondents being 4.4 times more to have good level of knowledge compared to male respondents (OR=4.35, 95% CI:2.15-8.78)($p<0.001$). Besides that, both respondents who are education level from primary school or no formal education and from secondary school have decreased odd positive attitude compared to college or university level, by 83% (OR=0.17, 95% CI:0.05-0.53)($p=0.002$) and 69% (OR=0.31, 95% CI:0.19-0.52)($p<0.001$) respectively. Administration and regulations existing on halal concept collaborated together between government departments should be strengthened and expanded, especially regarding vaccine products. This can help increase the understanding and confidence to the public in issues regarding halal vaccine.

Keywords: Knowledge, attitudes, practices, vaccine, halal, pharmaceuticals

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONFIRMATION BY PANEL OF EXAMINERS.....	ii
AUTHOR’S DECLARATION.....	iii
ABSTRACT.....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	v
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF TABLES.....	x
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	xii
CHAPTER 1	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP).....	4
1.3 Problem Statement.....	5
1.4 Research Objective.....	6
1.5 Research Question	6
1.6 Research Hypothesis	6
1.7 Significant of Study.....	6
1.8 Rational of the study.....	6
CHAPTER 2	8
LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.1 Public knowledge on vaccine	8
2.2 Usage of vaccine.....	10
2.3 Issues related with vaccines.....	14
2.4 Side effect and safety of vaccine	15
2.5 Cost of vaccines.....	16
2.6 Medication in Islamic perspective.....	17
2.7 The concept of halal, haram and mashbooh	18
2.8 Is it permissible to use haram medication/vaccine?	19
2.9 Public awareness of halal vaccine	21
CHAPTER 3	23
METHODOLOGY	23
3.1 Study Design	23
3.2 Measurement Instrument.....	25